The Pyongyang Times

No. 44 (522) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1974 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Talk of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

to Director of "Daho Express", Official Newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government

On September 19 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received and had a friendly talk with the director of the "Daho Express", the official newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government, who had been visiting our country.

According to a report from Cotonou, the "Daho Express" published on October 2 and 3 the full text of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's talk to the director of this newspaper, carrying the leader's portrait in place of honour.

The paper printed the full text of the respected and beloved leader's talk under the heading "The Future of the Third World Belongs to Itself".

Follows the full text of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's talk.

☆ ☆

I am grateful to you for visiting our country and attending the celebrations of the founding of our Republic. You helped to enrich our red-letter day by joining us in our national holiday celebrations.

Last year you visited our country and on your return home you carried on an extensive work to introduce and propagandize our country. You have visited our country again this time, firmly supporting and encouraging our people in their just struggle. I express my thanks to you for this.

You asked a number of questions and now, I am going to comment on them.

First, I will make brief remarks on the problem of the development of relations between Korea and Dahomey and on the problem of the unity of the third world countries.

The Korean and Dahomeyan peoples have supported and cooperated with each other and established friendly relations in the struggle to defend their sovereignty against imperialism and colonialism.

Particularly, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Military Revolutionary Government of Dahomey in February 1973 was an epochal event in the furtherance of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

Since the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Dahomey, the Government and people of Dahomey have more actively supported our people's cause of national reunification. Dahomey is actively supporting the draft resolution of our side on the Korean question at the current UN General Assembly session.

We are very much satisfied with this. We hope you to convey our warm thanks to your Head of State, Foreign Minister and other government leaders on your return home.

As you said, there are a lot of things yet to be done for further promoting the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Dahomey.

I consider it necessary, above all, for the peoples of Korea and Dahomey more closely to support and cooperate with each other politically.

Our two peoples were oppressed and exploited by the imperialists before, and are today struggling to build a new society with a common goal. Because of their common position in the past and their common fighting goal at present, our two peoples can mutually support and closely cooperate on the principles of genuine equality and reciprocity.

From now on they should frequently visit each other, exchange abundant valuable experiences and actively support and encourage each other in their just cause. This will enable us to deepen our mutual understanding and increase friendship.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will always give active support and encouragement to the Dahomeyan people in their righteous struggle to build a new life.

In order to strengthen friendship between the peoples of Korea and Dahomey it is necessary to effect an active economic and technical cooperation, at the same time as supporting and inspiring each other politically.

Strengthening economic and technical cooperation is of great importance in promoting friendship among nations. The DPRK Government will continue to strive to increase its economic and technical cooperation with the Republic of Dahomey.

Strengthening economic interchange and technical cooperation among the once oppressed and exploited nations of the third world on the principle of filling each other's needs is a major guarantee for rapidly developing their economy without the help of great powers and building rich, powerful, sovereign and independent states. The third world countries must not only unite politically, but also closely cooperate in all spheres of economy, technology and culture.

The imperialists and colonialists succumbed to the pressure and struggle of peoples and recognized the national independence of many of them, but their wild ambition remains unchanged. Through their neo-colonialist policy they are scheming to subjugate the newly independent countries again.

As you experienced yourselves, the imperialists and colonialists frequently carry out subversive activities to subjugate the newly independent countries again. In this situation the third world countries must strengthen their militant unity and cooperation to consolidate their already won national independence and achieve their prosperity quickly. In order to do this, it is very important for them to increase their economic and technical cooperation and interchange.

Each of the third world countries has some good experiences and techniques which can be exchanged between them.

As we said some time ago when we met Peruvian journalists, Peru has a developed technique of fish processing, so we can learn it from them. We think we can learn good experiences and techniques from Dahomey, too.

Our country also has good experiences and techniques which can be passed on to other countries. Among them is its experience in irrigation. Our farmland is well irrigated. We are greatly proud of this. We can pass on our experience in irrigation to the third world countries.

There are now one hundred and more countries belonging to the third world. If each of these countries passes on one good experience and technique, they will acquire more than one hundred good experiences and techniques. This exchange alone will enable the third world countries to solve big problems. At present these countries rely upon great powers mainly in two aspects—finance and technology. If the third world countries increase economic and technical cooperation, teaching and aiding each other, they will achieve their prosperity without troubling to rely upon big powers.

Our country's experience shows that there is nothing impossible when a people unite and pool their strength.

Our post-war situation was very difficult. The war reduced everything to ashes in our country. In this situation, the people could not live on unless they pooled their strength. Therefore, we decided to embark upon agricultural cooperation, though national industrialization had not yet been achieved. Our agricultural cooperatives were first organized with poor peasants who had been hard up. Though there were no modern machines, great strength was produced as the peasants joined efforts, and the advantages of the cooperative economy were clearly manifested. Our agricultural irrigation was also carried out by pooling the strength of the peasants.

Of course, this experience is confined to our country. However, it shows that even a poor people can display great strength and do a tremendous work once they join their efforts. I think it is an internationally applicable experience.

If the third world countries unite and pool their strength, they can do a great work and speedily develop their economy, culture, science and technology.

The third world countries must not confine themselves to the struggle to protect their resources; they must strengthen economic and technical cooperation so as to build rich and powerful countries as soon as possible. In the past a few great powers lorded it over the world. But, now, the third world people must be masters of the world.

The DPRK Government regards it as an important principle of its foreign policy to unite with the third world countries and increase economic and technical cooperation with them.

As in the past, so in the future, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people will strive to unite with the third world people and promote economic and technical cooperation with them, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Now, I will tell you briefly about our stand with regard to the African people who are fighting for their liberation.

On the African continent today, the people are waging a fierce struggle to finally wipe out all the remnants of colonialism and build a new society, under the banner of independence. Many African peoples who suffered imperialist and colonialist oppression in the past have already won independence and embarked upon the road of independent progress. And they are playing an important role on the international arena.

Especially the national-liberation struggle to break the chains of colonialism and achieve national independence is now gaining momentum as never before on the African continent. The peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola have dealt decisive blows at the Portuguese colonialists and won great victories through their protracted armed struggles.

On the African continent the system of imperialist colonial rule is finally crumbling in face of the fierce national-liberation struggle of the African people. Through this struggle the Africans are being increasingly awakened and growing into a great revolutionary force.

The African people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism is a just struggle to achieve national independence and build a new society by freeing themselves from the yoke of imperialism; it is a sacred struggle to cut the last life-line of imperialism and colonialism. Their righteous liberation struggle is now contributing greatly to carrying out the great task of worldwide anti-imperialist revolution.

We are firmly convinced that by firmly uniting themselves and waging dynamic battles under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the African people will certainly build an Africa free from imperialism and colonialism, a free and prosperous new Africa.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people regard supporting and encouraging people's struggle for freedom and liberation as an important principle of their foreign policy and a lofty internationalist duty.

In the name of the DPRK Government and the Korean people, I strongly support the African people's struggle to win national independence, sweep away the leftovers of colonialism and achieve the independent development of their countries and express firm militant solidarity with them.

You asked me to explain the Juche idea, the factor of the brilliant successes achieved by our people in socialist construction. Many of our writings about the Juche idea have already been published, so I think I need not make lengthy remarks about it.

As you rightly pointed out, the Juche idea is the decisive factor which has enabled our people to score shining successes in the struggle for the building of a new life.

The Juche idea is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution; it is the firm guiding principle for our people's struggle to construct socialism and communism. All the lines and policies of our Party are based on the Juche idea and embody this idea. By firmly arming themselves with the Juche idea and struggling with this idea as the sole guiding principle our people could liquidate the consequences of imperialist colonial rule and centuries-old backwardness and bring about great social and economic changes in a very short period of history.

The Juche idea is an idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the working people. Only through their own struggle can they crush the aggressors and oppressors, win freedom and liberation and build a bountiful and cultured new life.

The masses of the working people have the capacity for transforming nature and society. It is they who conquer nature and create material wealth and it is also they who overthrow the old society and build the new. The working masses are the strongest and wisest beings in the world.

The revolutionary struggle and the work of construction are a struggle of the working masses to enjoy independent and creative lives as true masters of nature and society, freed from all manner of subjugation, it is their work to work out their destiny. When the masses of the working people rise in the struggle to shape their destiny with the consciousness that they are the master of revolution, they can display inexhaustible wisdom and creativity and advance the revolution and construction at an extraordinary speed. This is the very reason why the Juche idea demanding the working masses to participate in revolution and construction as masters, conscious of being masters of revolution, constitutes the motive force that powerfully propels our people's struggle for the building of a new life and the guiding principle that firmly guarantees all victories for our people.

You asked me how the Juche idea is being applied in socialist construction. I will say a few words about it.

What is important in applying the Juche idea is to carry through the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation.

All activities of men are governed by their ideological consciousness. Therefore, in order to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the working masses in socialist construction, it is necessary, first of all, to solve the question of guiding the working masses to take part in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction like masters, conscious of being the masters of revolution, that is to say, the question of establishing Juche in ideology.

Our Party has directed and is directing primary attention to solidly arming the working masses with the Juche idea and leading them to participate in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction as masters, firmly maintaining the stand of Juche.

If they are to become the genuine masters of their destiny, the people of each country must have an independent government and firmly adhere to independence in politics. Your Head of State stresses political independence, and I think he is quite right. Each people should decide all lines and policies in conformity with the interests of the revolution of their country and its specific conditions. A government which acts under the pressure or on orders of others cannot be regarded as a government which assumes responsibilities for its people's destiny and, in fact, a country which is not politically independent cannot be regarded as an independent sovereign state.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic are developing political relations with foreign countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and are strictly adhering to the principle of solving all questions arising in socialist construction to suit the interests of our people and the specific conditions of our country, according to our own judgment. In drawing on foreign experiences, too, we are maintaining the principle of picking out only those suited to the interests of our revolution and our people and applying them to meet our country's specific situation. Our principle is this: we chew anything and if it suits our taste, we swallow it, but if not, we spew it.

Along with political independence, it is important likewise to maintain self-support in economy. Economy is the material basis of social life. To have full political independence, it is imperative to be economically self-reliant, and to achieve economic self-reliance it is necessary to build a national economy developed in a diversified way, with solid domestic raw material base and equipped with modern technique. We have turned our backward colonial agrarian country into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundations of an independent economy in a very short period of time by carrying through the line of building an independent economy—a line of constructing an economy with which we can manage by ourselves the economic affairs of the country and the people with our own resources and technique and with our people's labour.

Self-defence in guarding the nation is an indispensable requirement of an independent sovereign state. A country destitute of its own defence power capable of safeguarding the sovereignty of the country and the security of the people from imperialist aggression cannot be called a completely independent sovereign state. We have built impregnable defences capable of firmly protecting the country's security and sovereignty by holding fast to the line of self-defence in guarding the nation and vigorously endeavouring to turn the People's Army into a cadre army, modernize it, place all the people under arms and convert the whole country into a fortress.

If they are to build independent and sovereign states, the countries liberated from colonial yoke must firmly maintain the line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation. Otherwise, they might again be held in bondage to the imperialists.

This is clearly borne out by the realities of the northern and southern halves of our divided country, which are taking different roads.

South Korea which has followed a road of dependence on outside forces, not a road of independence, has been completely shackled by the US and Japanese imperialists.

South Korea which receives a large amount of "aid" from the US imperialists is now under debts of 6,000,000,000-7,000,000,000 dollars to other countries. It cannot but be subjugated by the imperialists because of such heavy debts. If the US imperialists stop giving money, south Korea cannot even maintain the army now. Therefore, the south Korean authorities are begging for the permanent presence of US troops in south Korea.

How can this south Korea be called an independent state? It is a "state" in name only; in actuality, it is not a state. South Korea is a foreign military base and commodity market and a dependent "state" caught in the noose of neo-colonialism.

Because south Korea has no independent national economy, the people's living is very hard. In south Korea there are millions of jobless people and the overwhelming majority of the populace are going in rags and hungry. According to south Koreans, south Korean society is a society where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer". This means that a tiny handful of wealthy people live better and better, whereas the poor, the overwhelming majority of the people, are further impoverished. How can we say that the south Korean authorities who are subjecting the people to misery have national conscience?

Unlike south Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which holds fast to the line of independence is a proud independent state with complete political independence, independent national economy and self-reliant defence capabilities. Our country which has the solid foundation of an independent national economy owes nothing to anyone. You visited our country twice, so you know well that in our country there are no such phenomenon as "rich people getting richer and poor people poorer". In our country the entire people are evenly well off and everyone works to the best of his ability, studies free of charge and enjoys the benefits of free medical care without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

The diametrically different realities of the northern and southern halves of our country were caused by the different policies pursued by the north and the south. Our country's reality shows that if the newly independent countries take the road of relying on outside forces, they may be subordinated again to the imperialists and if they advance along the road of independence, they can safeguard independence and achieve national prosperity. In order to ensure the independent development of their countries without falling into the trap of neo-colonialism, the peoples of the third world must firmly adhere to the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation.

We can say that the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle waged by our people under the leadership of our Party was the course of the struggle to establish Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation. The correctness of the Juche idea and its great vitality have already been clearly proved through our people's actual revolutionary struggle.

Just as they have embodied the Juche idea in the past, thereby achieving great successes in the socialist construction, so our Party and people will thoroughly embody this idea in the future, too, in order to more vigorously push ahead with the building of socialism and communism in our country.

Now, let me touch briefly on the question of our country's reunification.

The reunification of the divided country is the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people and their urgent tasks the implementation of which brooks not a moment's delay. All the people in the northern and southern halves of our country eagerly desire national reunification and are powerfully struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The DPRK's position with regard to the question of national reunification is already known widely to the world. We hold that the question of national reunification should be solved independently by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on democratic principles, free from any interference of outside forces. This is the firm position the Government of our Republic consistently adheres to in the struggle for national reunification.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, first of all, an end must be put to all manner of outside interference in Korea's internal affairs.

The US imperialists have been occupying south Korea by force of arms for nearly 30 years to date since the liberation of our country from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and wantonly meddling in our internal affairs. This is the main obstacle to our country's reunification and the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation. It is the prerequisite for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people to drive out the US imperialist aggression army from south Korea which they are occupying in the disguise of the "UN forces" and terminate the US imperialist interference in the internal affairs of our country.

The outside force which has joined US imperialism in interfering in our internal affairs is Japanese militarism. With the aim to reduce south Korea to their commodity market and colony the Japanese militarists are zealously following the US imperialists' "two Koreas" policy and viciously manoeuvring to reinvade our country. Therefore, in order to achieve Korea's independent reunification, we must drive the US imperialist aggression army out of south Korea and, at the same time, completely smash the Japanese militarist reinvasion of south Korea.

In order to put an end to the outside interference in the domestic affairs of our country, the south Korean reactionaries must stop relying on the foreign forces and committing treacheries to the country and the nation. If they had not relied on outside forces and had not persisted in the treacheries, the US imperialists would have already been forced out of south Korea by the united efforts of the Korean people in the north and south and foreign interference in our internal affairs brought to an end long ago.

To reunify the divided country in a peaceful way on democratic principles, south Korean society must be democratized. Thus, the people's democratic rights and liberties must be guaranteed and all political parties, social organizations and individual personages be given the freedom of political activities in south Korea.

Reunifying the country in a peaceful way on democratic principles means to achieve national reunification by setting up a unified central government through the democratic north-south general elections in accordance with the free will of the entire Korean people in the north and south. But since the harsh fascist rule is enforced now and democracy is totally trampled underfoot in south Korea, how can the south Korean people freely express their opinion and how can the democratic north-south general elections be held? The democratization of south Korean society is an important condition for reunifying the divided country by peaceful means on democratic principles and, it is most urgently demanded by the south Korean people.

From the first day of the national division, we set forth a number of reasonable proposals and tirelessly struggled to reunify the fatherland through our own efforts, by peaceful means on democratic principles. Thanks to the consistent and

(Continued on Page 2)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Chief of Press and Archives Section of Presidential Office of Republic of Dahomey

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 12 Estache Prundencio, Chief of the Press and Archives Section of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Dahomey, on a visit to our country.

Present there were Choe Jung Guk and Kim Gil Hyon, personages concerned.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guest to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Saying that he deemed it a great honour to have the audience of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the wise leader, the guest courteously conveyed the warm greetings of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Republic of Dahomey, to the leader.

The guest said that he had studied the Juche idea from several years ago. He noted: During my current visit to Korea I saw with my own eyes the reality in which the Juche idea has been materialized. Korea owes her shining successes as we see today in all fields to the Juche idea founded by Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, he stressed.

He said: Back home I will surely report to the Head of State of my country what I saw in Korea and the Government of Dahomey will fully support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the imperialist troops from south Korea and the achievement of the country's reunification.

The leader expressed thanks to the guest for having brought with him the greetings of the President of the Republic of Dahomey and asked the guest to convey, back home, fraternal and friendly greetings and his high appreciation of the efforts of the Head of State of the Republic of Dahomey for the building of a sovereign and independent state to General Mathieu Kerekou, Head of State of the Republic of Dahomey.

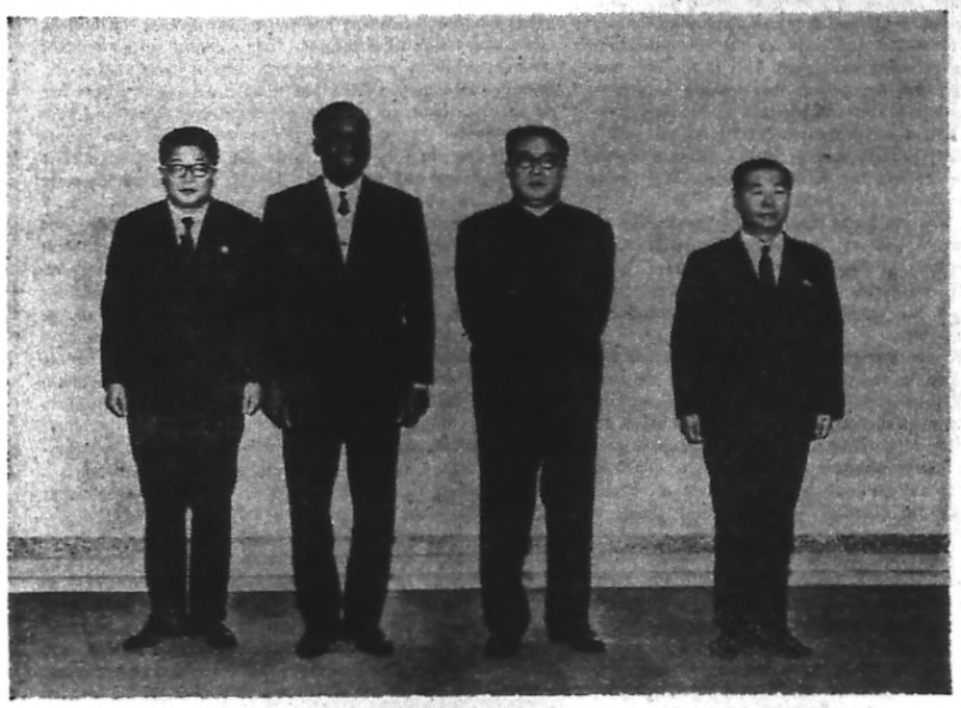
The new-born independent countries which won their power and independence after being subjected to the oppression and exploitation by the imperialists for a long time are now faced with the problem of how to consolidate the independence, the leader said, and noted: To consolidate political independence and ensure independency, the new-born independent countries should build an independent national economy and the third world countries should unite and cooperate with each other economically and technically.

Ours is an era calling for independence and an era when the old forces are decaying and the new-emerging forces are appearing as the masters of the world, the leader said, and stressed: It is very important for us new-emerging forces to strengthen unity to counter every desperate effort of the US-led imperialists to maintain the old forces.

The leader said: It is a law that the old things go to ruin and the new things grow and imperialism will be overthrown by the new-emerging forces as the feudal forces were overthrown by the bourgeois revolution. If the new-emerging forces unite and fight, they can hasten the ruin of imperialism.

Expressing deep thanks to the leader for his very rich and instructive words, the guest said: I came to Korea carrying a light weight but I will return home carrying a heavy weight, politically and morally.

Upon returning home, I will resolutely struggle in defence of the Juche idea and the third world revolution, the guest said.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the Chief of the Press and Archives Section of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Dahomey after receiving him

Director of Publishing House "Voluntad" of Ecuador

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 9 Umberto Oritis, Director of the publishing house "Voluntad" of Ecuador, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Gil Hyon and Choe Yong Gun.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guest to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest said that he had come to Korea from a faraway country to extend greetings to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader. He said that he would remember in his whole life the day when he was received by the leader.

Today the world's people are with the great Korean people and with Marshal Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed brilliant commander, the guest noted, and said: The Juche idea founded by the leader is an idea which all the independent nations throughout the world should adhere to.

As they are guided by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the guest noted, the Korean people are leading a happy life as it is now, have built on debris Korea as we see today, rising up like immortals, and wrought miracles in industry, agriculture and all other fields.

Korea must be reunified without fail and it is the legitimate right of the great Korean people to reunify the divided country, the guest said.

The leader spoke about the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country and the struggle of our people for the reunification of the country and expressed thanks to the guest for rendering active support and encouragement through publications to the just cause of the Korean people for reunifying the divided country independently. Let us struggle jointly against imperialism and for defending independence, the leader said.

In order to guarantee independence, the leader said, economic self-support should be achieved. He stressed the importance of self-reliance. Only when the developing countries unite politically and effect economic and technical cooperation can they dispense with "aid" with strings attached and make rapid development, the leader noted.

He said: For the third world countries to free themselves from the imperialist oppression and lead an independent life alike, it is important to smash the intrigues and manoeuvres of the imperialists and unite with each other.

The guest expressed thanks to the leader for giving precious words and sincerely wished the Marshal good health and a long life for the eternal happiness of the fraternal Korean people.

On the same day the leader arranged a luncheon for the guest.

TELEGRAMS

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to General **Yakubu Gowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the 14th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the 16th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to General **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda, on the 12th anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a telegram of sympathy to **Juan Velasco Alvarado**, President of the Republic of Peru, in connection with a huge damage caused by a big earthquake in Peru.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to **Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo**, life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, greeting the 6th anniversary of the independence of the REG.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the beginning of the October 14 revolution of the people of Democratic Yemen.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the CC of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRVN, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the DRVN, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the DRVN.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Dr. **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President of the Republic of Singapore, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence day of the Republic of Singapore.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, received a telegram of thanks which **Hafez Al Assad**, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent leaving our country after winding up his visit.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Acting President of the CSR, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Slovak people's uprising.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in reply to his telegram of sympathy for a recent train accident at Zagreb Station.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, replying to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani**, Amir of the State of Qatar, replying to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the third anniversary of the independence of Qatar.

(Continued from Page 1)

sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic, the dialogue started between the north and the south and the North-South Joint Statement was announced in July 1972, in which our fundamental stand was enunciated with regard to national reunification.

The announcement of the North-South Joint Statement the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity proposed by us, and the materialization of negotiations between the north and the south were an epochal event in our people's struggle for national reunification. Therefore, the entire Korean people in the north and south as well as the world's people were greatly rejoiced over this and followed the north-south negotiations with great hopes and expectations.

However, because of the treacheries of the south Korean reactionaries and their manoeuvres to perpetuate the national partition, a new grave obstacle has been created in the way of the country's reunification. Hard pressed by the general trends and the south Korean people's ever-increasing aspirations towards reunification, the south Korean reactionaries turned up to negotiate with us. But they showed no sincerity at all in the negotiations and accepted none of our reasonable proposals. On the contrary, behind the scenes of the negotiation, they were engrossed in the machinations to perpetuate the division of the nation and treacherous acts and stepped up the policy of fascistization and the manoeuvres to unleash war. As a result, no substantial progress has been made in the negotiations between the north and the south though they started three years ago.

You asked about the results of the north-south negotiations. Because of the manoeuvres of the south Korean reactionaries, the negotiations have made no advance in solving fundamental problems concerning national reunification and are faced with a great difficulty. However, we have gained precious achievements in the course of the negotiations.

The just stand of the Government of our Republic with regard to national reunification and the intrigues of the south Korean reactionaries to obstruct it have been more saliently revealed to the whole world through the negotiations between the north and the south. The south Korean people and the world's people have realized more clearly who sincerely desire the reunification of the country and who seek the division, who are true patriots and who are traitors in Korea.

Through the course of the negotiations between the north and the south the south Korean people have been brought further to revolutionary awakening and have courageously risen in the struggle against the south Korean reactionaries who are hampering national reunification. In addition, our people have come to enjoy support and sympathy from many more people of the world in their struggle for national reunification.

Our people are still faced with great obstacles and hardships in their struggle for national reunification. However, if the Korean people in the north and south persistently fight in firm unity with the active support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over, the historic cause of national reunification will definitively be achieved.

Now, let me tell you about socialist construction in our country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic proposed three revolutionary tasks in the socialist construction—the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions—and are striving to carry them out.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, we must vigorously push ahead both the struggles to occupy the ideological fortress and to occupy the material fortress. Historical experience shows that socialism and communism cannot be built successfully only through the struggle to lay the material foundation.

Our Party has long put up the slogan of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and waged a dynamic battle to occupy the ideological and material fortresses.

The ideological revolution we are carrying on is a struggle to root up the outmoded ideas remaining in the minds of people and revolutionize and working-classize them.

In carrying out the ideological revolution we are directing great efforts to the education of the working people through organizational life.

In our country all the working people belong to definite organizations and are leading their organizational lives through which they are tempering themselves ideologically. The youth are taking part in the organizational life of the League of Socialist Working Youth, women in the organizational life of the Democratic Women's Union and school children in the organizational life of the Young Pioneers' Corps. And Party members are participating in Party organizational life, workers in the organizational life of the Trade Unions and co-operative farmers in the organizational life of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

The main aspect of the organizational life is studying. In our country today, all working people are studying hard.

What is most important in their studies is that all the working people firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea, the monolithic ideology of our Party. To successfully carry out the Korean revolution, all the working people must closely equip themselves with the monolithic ideology of our Party, the Juche idea, which is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution. If there is within our Party a man who is not armed with our Party's idea but has the idea of other Party, he cannot be regarded as member of our Party. Today our working people are all firmly armed with the Juche idea and closely rallied around our Party with one mind and one will.

An important aspect of the education of the working people is to train all of them to love labour and treasure its fruits. Labour is a very sacred and honourable thing to create the material wealth of society. This is why we educate all the people to be fond of work and to voluntarily observe work discipline and warmly love and firmly protect the gains of socialism achieved through labour.

In our country today the technical revolution is successfully progressing along with the ideological revolution.

An important task facing the working-class power is to completely liberate the working people freed from imperialist and capitalist oppression and exploitation even from hard and toilsome work.

The Fifth Congress of our Party put forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution to deliver the working people from hard and toilsome work. The three major tasks of the technical revolution proposed by our Party are to considerably narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and free the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

We have already scored great successes in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. With the wide introduction of mechanization and comprehensive mechanization in extractive industries, fisheries and timber industry where there exists more difficult and toilsome work than in any other spheres, the workers have been appreciably freed from tough work.

The technical revolution is making vigorous progress in the rural economy as well. Already long ago, in our countryside irrigation was completed and electrification was also carried out splendidly. Now, an energetic drive is going on to complete the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. Thrashing, milling and rice-cleaning have long since been mechanized in our countryside. This spring rice seedlings were planted by machines in a vast acreage of paddy fields and active preparations are now under way for harvesting with machines. Now in our countryside there are four tractors for every 100 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of arable land in plain areas and three in intermediary zones and mountainous areas.

With the satisfactory progress of the rural technical revolution in our country, farming is successful every year. This year the grain output is expected to be much more than last year. Our country is self-sufficient in food and part of the grains is allotted to stockbreeding in order to improve the people's living standards.

The task of the technical revolution for relieving the women of the heavy burden of household chores is also being triumphantly fulfilled. We cannot say that the question of the women's emancipation is fully solved only by granting them the equal political rights with men. The women who hold one half of the population should not only be granted the equal rights with men but also be fully provided with every condition for their active participation in socialist construction. Only by doing this, can the women be truly emancipated and they be working-classized.

Today, in our country, great efforts are directed to the work of freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores, so they take an active part in socialist construction and socio-political life. The state built many creches and kindergartens everywhere in towns and rural villages, at which 3,500,000 children are brought up at the state and public expense. Thus, the burden of the women in bringing up their children is being lessened. Along with this, the work of introducing water service in the rural villages is going on briskly. When this work is over, our women will be relieved for good of the practice of carrying water jars on their heads.

The task of the cultural revolution is also being successfully implemented.

An eleven-year compulsory education consisting of one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education is now being enforced in our country. With the enforcement of this compulsory education, all the members of the rising generation in our country receive complete secondary general education at the expense of the state.

We are endeavouring to raise the general knowledge of all the working people above the level of the middle school graduate. We are making all our people above 40, who were denied the opportunity of learning in the past, study at the working people's middle schools and acquire the knowledge of the middle school graduate. We also guide all the working people to learn more than one technique. Thus we are going to quickly enhance the technical and cultural level of our working people who were left far behind the technical civilization in former days.

By devoting great energies to training our own cadres, we have brought up more than 600,000 technicians and specialists, and we are planning to expand their ranks to 1,000,000 men in the near future. This goal will be attained before long, I think, because our country has over 140 universities and colleges of all specialities at present. We are now striving to working-classize all the working people and are planning to intellectualize all of them in the future. In other words, we intend to make all the working people builders of socialism and communism possessed of a high standard of cultural and technical knowledge.

Making the entire people study is the basic line of the cultural revolution in our country, we should say. In fact, all our people are studying now. We are struggling under a slogan "Let the whole Party, the whole people and the whole army study!" and the cadres are taking the lead in this endeavour. The functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs and management workers of factories and enterprises study more than two hours every day after the day's work, attend the regular lecture every Wednesday and make collective study half a day on Saturday. Moreover, all the cadres obligatorily attend schools and study for a whole month every year, while on the job, in order to rapidly raise their ideological, technical and cultural level. In this way we have thoroughly established a system under which the entire people study.

This successful progress in our socialist construction is ascribable, above all, to the correctness of our Party's lines and policies.

It is very important for a Party and a government to set a correct revolutionary line and enable the people to clearly look ahead into prospects. All our people clearly see their way in the lines and policies laid down by our Party. The entire people of our country—the workers, peasants, working intellectuals, youth and students, and women—know well the prospects of the revolution as well as their tasks and are dedicating themselves to the struggle for the implementation of the Party's lines and policies, fully convinced of their radiant future and victory ahead.

Another important factor of our brilliant successes in the revolution and construction is that we have dynamically stepped up the revolution and construction by fully relying on the masses of the working people and rousing them to action.

We are putting the main stress on going among the people and uniting with them at all times. If one goes among the people, one learns a lot of good things from them and gains courage. We not only go among the people and learn from them, but also teach them. Through this, we unite with the people and organize and mobilize them for the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

At present, the imperialists are openly perpetrating subversive schemes to overthrow the progressive governments of the third world countries. In this situation, it is very important for the Parties and the governments to strengthen their unity with the masses of the people. To frustrate the subversive schemes of the imperialists it is necessary to firmly rally the people, while sharpening vigilance against the enemy. If a state only tries to rule the people, it cannot solve the problem. The word rule itself does not suit the people's government, I should say. The state must not rule the people but unite with them.

The basis of our Juche idea is that the masses of the working people are masters of everything and they decide everything. All problems are decided not by "God" or a hero, but by the masses of the working people. Only when one depends on the masses and goes among them and rouses them to action can one frustrate the machinations of the imperialists and reactionaries and firmly defend national independence and sovereignty and vigorously accelerate revolution and construction, breaking through all obstacles and difficulties.

This much for your questions.

I hope you will continue to strive to further strengthen friendship between Korea and Dahomey.

You are our old friend now, because you have visited our country twice. I am very much delighted to have such a good friend as you in Dahomey.

You have become a propagandist for Korea. From now I will be a propagandist for Dahomey. Let us actively battle for the common cause, supporting each other and cooperating with each other.

I would like to meet the Head of State of Dahomey here in Pyongyang, so as to strengthen and develop friendly relations between our two countries. If your Head of State visits Korea, our people will cordially and warmly welcome him.

Some time ago, the Togolese President paid a visit to our country and our people accorded him a very warm welcome.

I was with the Togolese President just for a short period, but we deepened mutual understanding and became intimate friends. I have many African heads of state as my friends.

I hope that the Dahomeyan Head of State will also be my friend.

I hope you to convey our wish to him.

A YEAR OF BOUNTEOUS CROPS VISITS SOCIALIST KOREA

Splendid Fruition of the Theses on the Rural Question

Bounteous crops have visited socialist Korea. This year will witness the greatest record of grain output. The whole country is now in a joyful mood.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A recent analysis of the situation of this year's farming envisages an extraordinary success. This year will witness 10 counties producing 150,000 tons of grain each, 24 counties 100,000 tons and 31 counties 80,000 tons, that is, as many as 65 counties will turn out more than 80,000 tons each. Many counties are expected to double their grain output this year compared with last year."

It is expected that many cooperative farms will see an increase of one or two tons per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) above last year, the peak year of agricultural production in our history. Behind this success is the vigorous movement for creating "loyal, innovative farm in honour of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question" in our countryside this year. Particular mention should be made of the fact that a radical turn has taken place in maize farming.

In South Hwanghae and North and South Pyongan provinces, major grain-producing centres of the country, there will be an increase of more than 1 ton in rice and 2 or 2.2 tons in maize per *chongbo* above last year.

North Hwanghae and other provinces are nearly on the same level.

This extraordinary success is a great victory of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a precious fruition of the wise guidance of the leader and the Juche-based farming method created by him.

The leader sponsored a National Congress on Agriculture early this year, at which he presented a clear line and ways and means of hitting the grain target of the Six-Year Plan by this year. He visited a large number of rural villages throughout the country to untie knotty problems arising in the implementation of the theses on the rural question and in agricultural production.

A new upsurge has been brought about in the fulfilment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the fruit of the inspiring leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The county cooperative farm management committees which are the main component of the new system of agricultural guidance, have acquitted themselves well in their technical guidance in farming and the supply of materials.

The complete system of irrigation firmly established in this country by the leader has brought a sharp increase in grain production, despite a long spell of severe drought.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo who paid a state visit to our country some time ago, said at a press conference back home:

"The Korean farmers are the master of rain, one may say. Because they do not wait for rain to do farming. They have built irrigation networks with which they can do farming, not being affected by natural damages."

The theses on the rural question provides for the supply of 70,000 to 80,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp units) and modern farm machines. And that many tractors and machines have already found their way to the countryside. This year the proportion of farm work done by machines has jumped 30 to 40 per cent above last year in many rural areas. This has made the work of the farmers lighter. All this is a success brought in the course of realizing the leader's plan to industrialize and modernize our agriculture at faster pace.

Three kinds of chemical fertilizers—nitrogenous, potash and phosphorous and various kinds of microelements, herbicides and large volumes of agricultural chemicals have been supplied to the countryside.

The agricultural working people have channeled vast energies into the increase in agricultural produce from the beginning of the year with a single heart to live up to the scrupulous guidance and paternal solicitude of the leader. All efforts went into successfully hitting the grain goal of the Six-Year Plan this year, the year when the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question was celebrated. Land improvement projects were undertaken, steps taken to establish a scientific system of fertilization and improve seeds. Machines were introduced to plant rice seedlings.

A member of the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea told about the unusual bumper harvest brought by the Juche-based farming method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung under the brilliant rays of the theses on the socialist rural question authored by him:

"Your countryside is wonderful indeed. You have a good harvest every year. The changes that have taken place in the Korean countryside well show how correct and just are the policies thrashed out by the leader of your country."

Li Sun

This year's maize crop is estimated to be 17 tons per *chongbo* at the highest. The credit for this great success is due to the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung (at the Tokdong Cooperative Farm, Sadong District, Pyongyang)

Autumnal Harvesting Concluded Successfully

The autumnal harvesting of hitherto-unknown bumper crops was wound up successfully in our co-op farms.

The agricultural working people concentrated on a "speed campaign" for harvesting. They worked like blazes and did harvesting by a blitz.

The whole country assisted them in hearty response to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction and Party centre's militant call to support our socialist countryside in every way. As a result, the harvesting was done far more rapidly than usual.

North Hwanghae and North Pyongan provinces scored such a remarkable success as to finish up the reaping work in a little more than 15 days. Crops were gathered from one plot to another by properly using manpower and machines according to plans carefully worked out for this campaign.

The harvesting of maize went first, followed by that of rice.

All the trucks, tractors and other means of transport were made available in carrying sheaves to threshing grounds without a slightest loss. Now, the agricultural working people and their helpers are busy threshing and ploughing.

Kim Su Yon

Highest Per-Chongbo Yield of Rice: 13 Tons in Tongsa, 16 Tons in Ryongo

— Visit to Co-op Farms in Yoldusamcholli Plains —

The flood of joy over the record crops swept across the whole country, and the Yoldusamcholli Plains, a granary in our western coastal area, were alive with intensive campaign for harvesting early in October. One day I drove to one co-op farm after another in the plains to see how things were going on.

My car sped along the highway that cuts across the vast expanse of fields stretching as far as my eyes could see, and arrived at the Tongsa Cooperative Farm of Mundok county in the northern sector of the plains. It was my first destination.

What came in sight was an orchard as wide as scores of *chongbo*, laden with appetizing apples. Maize crop was so good that its output was expected to be twice as much as last year's. It was particularly good for the rice crop, the main occupation in the co-op farms there.

I made my way to a plot of the fourth workteam of the farm which was rolling with heavy ears of rice crop in the autumn wind, and had an interview with a co-op farmer named Li Dong Saeng. He said:

Before liberation we peasants in this village had a great deal of difficulty in farming because of lack of water. At that time a short drought would either kill rice only to cause devastation or cut the yields to a mere fraction of the potential—no more than one ton per *chongbo*.

But, now that under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung irrigation was completed in our country, bumper crops were reaped every year no matter how long dry weather continued.

According to the data collected by the weather observation station of the co-op farm, the precipitation in the fields under its cultivation registered only 28 millimeters in May and June when water was needed more than in other months (it registered 200 millimeters in the corresponding period of last year). In former days this would have caused a terrible crop failure resulting from severe drought. But this year it is splendid for the crops: per-*chongbo* yield of rice was estimated to show an increase of 2 tons, though the weather was unfavourable. And many plots of paddy cultivated by the 7th and 8th workteams of the farm would yield 13 tons of rice per *chongbo*.

This is not confined to the Tongsa Co-op Farm alone. All other co-op farms get stable and rich harvest under any weather condition every year in the Yoldusamcholli Plains which have dense network of waterways with a total length of 5,000 *ri* (2,000 kilometers) under the Pyongnam Irrigation System.

I went to the Yoldusamchon Co-op Farm from the Tongsa Co-op Farm via Ripsok and Ryongrim Co-op Farms which were expected to gather in far more than 10,000 tons of grain each.

What attracted my attention were the red streamers fluttering here and there in the plots, each bearing the letters "Speed Campaign". Harvesters were busily working, and the co-op farmers were out there for the autumnal harvesting campaign, their hearts filled with the joy over rich crops. The way they work looked really amazing.

This farm, with over 2,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields under cultivation, will produce more than 9 tons of rice per *chongbo*, they said. This means that the farm would reap nearly 20,000 tons of rice or 30 per cent more than last year.

"Such high yields", the chief agronomist of the farm said with great pride, "owe to the wise guidance of the great leader and his meticulous care."

The leader, busy as he was with the state affairs, gave on-the-spot guidance at this farm on nine occasions. He paid deep attention to the farm work for its further development and showed tender care for the farmers' lives.

Consequently, the farm successfully carried on the comprehensive mechanization in rice cultivation, with four tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land, many trucks, rice-transplanters, harvesters and other types of farm machines at its disposal.

Noteworthy is that the co-op farmers worked hard in hearty response to the leader's instruction to bring about new upswing in agricultural production this year in which the 10th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was celebrated: They strove to put farming operation on a scientific and technical footing and widen the scope of mechanization. And they did farm work assiduously and meticulously without a loss of time. Besides, the state supplied the farm with larger quantities of three-ingredient fertilizers and microelement fertilizer.

All these resulted in making the farm work much easier and bringing richer harvest.

It gave me great pleasure to see the heavy crops everywhere in the Yoldusamcholli Plains—bumper harvest in rice, maize and fruits. Songnam and Sinpung Co-op Farms in Sukchon county were expected to reap over 10 tons of rice per *chongbo* and Ryongo Co-op Farm in Mundok county, 10 tons of rice per *chongbo*—16 tons, the highest yield.

Mundok and Sukchon counties cover an overwhelming portion of the Yoldusamcholli Plains of over 300 square kilometers. These two counties alone were expected to produce 2-3 tons more of rice and 4-5 tons more of maize per *chongbo* than last year.

Harvesting in the Yoldusamcholli Plains was in full swing, pervaded with the joy over bumper crops.

Sim Nung Mok

Their faces beam with the joy of unprecedented rich rice crops (at the Oguk Cooperative Farm in Anak county)
Photo by Choe Han Pyo

TOP: Members of the June 3 Cooperative Farm in Onchon county strive to gather in rice crops opportunely and without a slightest loss
Photo by Kim Ju Hyon

US Imperialist Aggressor Troops Must Take Off the Helmets of "UN Forces" and Completely Withdraw from South Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held on October 1 to welcome the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In his speech he made a scientific analysis of the situation obtaining in our country and denounced the US imperialists' policy of aggression against our country and the treacherous manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to freeze the division of the nation in subservience to US imperialism and gave a clear answer to the fundamental questions of primary importance for the solution of the question of national reunification.

In his speech the leader put forward the basic policy of strengthening the revolutionary forces of the north and the south and cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces to realize the historic cause of national reunification and reaffirmed the stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic to actively support and encourage the democratic movement of the south Korean people, make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and convene a Great National Congress to be participated in by representatives of the people of all strata, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south so as to bring to maturity the subjective and objective conditions of reunification.

Stressing that the prerequisite to the solution of the reunification question is the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea, the leader exposed the unreasonableness of the sophistry of the US imperialists designed to justify their aggression troops' occupation of south Korea and gave a clear-cut answer to the principles and ways for solving the questions which may arise after the withdrawal of the foreign troops.

The policy advanced by the leader for the country's reunification is an epochal save-the-nation measure to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressors and their aggressive policy, firmly maintain the bonds of our single nation, and actively pave the way for reunification through the mobilization of all the patriotic forces in the north and the south.

The entire Korean people fully support and warmly welcome this policy of the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The most urgent problem that must be solved in the settlement of the question of our country's reunification is to take 'UN forces' helmets off US occupation troops in south Korea and force them to withdraw completely."

The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of menace to peace and security in Korea and in the Far East.

The US imperialists are wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of our country, obstructing its reunification in every way and trying to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate our national division.

The most important question in realizing the reunification of Korea is to drive out the US imperialist aggressor troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the "UN forces". Only if the interference of the US imperialists in the domestic affairs of Korea comes to an end, the Korean people will reunify their divided country peacefully by their own efforts.

The reunification question which belongs to Korea's internal affairs should be settled on the principle of national self-determination. The North-South Joint Statement announced in 1972 also defined it as the most important principle to reunify the country independently without relying on foreign forces or being subject to their interference.

The consistent assertion of our Party and the Government of our Republic that foreign troops wearing the "UN forces" helmets must be withdrawn from south Korea now reflects an irresistible demand of the time.

On the joint suggestion of 37 UN member states including Algeria, the current 29th session of the UN General Assembly is due to discuss the question of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag. This is a very appropriate step that reflects the demand of the present time.

As the situation has turned unfavourably to them, the US imperialists are of late scheming to avoid the withdrawal of their aggression army from south Korea, while flouting world public opinion with absurd sophism. They have the gall to say that the US troops in south Korea is not "UN forces" but an army staying in south Korea under the so-called "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" or that there will arise a danger of another war if the "UN forces" are withdrawn.

When they think it advantageous to use the name of the UN in justifying the US imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea, they call the troops the "UN forces" and when they think it disadvantageous to wear the helmets of the "UN forces", they say that the troops are not the "UN forces". This is a shameless logic revealing the brigandish nature of the US imperialists.

It is an undeniable historical fact that US troops had already landed in south Korea before the rigging up of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty". The sophistry spread by the US imperialists in an attempt to avoid the withdrawal of the US troops shows that there is no pretext whatsoever for the US imperialist aggressor troops to remain in south Korea.

Originally, the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" is an illegal and aggressive document drawn up by the US imperialists with the south Korean traitorous regime in August 1953, right after the ceasefire in Korea, to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea, and none of the Korean people recognizes it. When the US troops' stationing in south Korea cannot be justified even with the name of the "UN forces", it is all the more foolish to try to justify it with a sort of criminal "treaty" cooked up between US imperialism and the traitorous clique of south Korea.

The US imperialists argue that if the "UN forces" withdraw from south Korea without any guarantee for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, the danger of war will increase. This argument of theirs also does not stand to reason at all.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the maintenance of the armistice in Korea is guaranteed not by the US troops but by the consistent, peaceable efforts of the Government of our Republic.

If the US imperialist aggressor troops which are obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and causing the constant danger of war in Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" withdraw from south Korea, it will provide a firm guarantee for the preservation of peace in Korea and there will arise no question of some other guarantee.

If any question arises after the withdrawal of foreign troops, it will not be a problem which any third party should meddle in but an internal affair of the Koreans themselves, the masters of Korea. It is a matter of such character as should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned of the north and the south. The North-South Joint Statement is the firm basis of such negotiations.

If there arises any question in the course of the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it can be dealt with through negotiations between the DPRK and the US, the parties directly involved in the question.

Since we have already proposed to the US authorities to conclude a peace agreement, there will be nothing problematic here.

This notwithstanding, the US imperialists, while giving no reply to our proposal for signing a peace agreement, are clamouring only for some sort of guarantee with regard to the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea. This, in the final analysis, is designed to prevent the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and to keep Korea divided into two parts and keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base.

As shown by historical facts and clearly proved by the realities of today, if the US imperialist aggressive forces stay on in south Korea, it will key up tension in Korea and create the constant danger of war, and once a war breaks out, it will easily develop into a total war.

No matter how desperately the US imperialists, entrenched in south Korea, may try to keep Korea divided, there will be nothing for them to obtain from it. If they do not want to suffer a heavier defeat in Korea and Asia, they should give up their aggressive policy towards Korea and stop their foolish scheme to bolster up the Pak Jung Hi clique floundering because of the people's resistance.

Today the south Korean rulers are begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression army in contravention of the principle of independent, peaceful reunification agreed upon in the North-South Joint Statement. Moreover, while launching a frantic "anti-communist" campaign, they are intensifying with increasing ferocity their fascist suppression of the south Korean people who call for reunification and stepping up with greater zest their machinations to unleash a new war. This is a most vicious perfidy of the traitors.

There is no reason or pretext for the US imperialist aggressor troops to stay in south Korea. They must get out of south Korea at once and stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country.

The United Nations should take a positive step to terminate the US imperialist interference being made in Korea's domestic affairs under the UN flag and withdraw the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea for an independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question in conformity with its Charter and objective.

In whatever form the foreign troops, the main obstacle to the country's independent, peaceful reunification, may stay in south Korea, our people will never allow it and will continue to staunchly fight until their complete withdrawal.

We firmly believe that the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world will render more active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Korean people to expel from south Korea the foreign troops disguised as "UN forces" and reunify the country.

The current 29th session of the UN General Assembly should adopt a measure to take the "UN forces" helmets off the US imperialist occupation troops in south Korea and make them withdraw from there in accordance with the joint draft resolution submitted by the 37 UN member states.

Immovable is our people's will to put an end to the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and its aggressive policy towards our country and achieve the cause of independent, peaceful national reunification.

No one can break our people's adamant resolve to reunify the country as soon as possible by their own efforts, and no force can stem the powerful current of the time for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Our people will certainly win the historic cause of national reunification, getting over all difficulties and obstacles in their way.

Invincible are the Korean people who, firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are advancing confidently along the bright avenue of the country's reunification and national prosperity shown by him.

Who's behind the "Shooting Incident"? Pak Jung Hi — No. 1 Suspect

The Sept. 20 issue of the Japanese weekly "Asahi Journal" published an article entitled "Closely Observe What Is Behind Mun Se Gwang" by Chong Gyong Mo, a personage affiliated with "Mindan" ("ROK" residents association in Japan).

The author writes in the first part of his article that the "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi" was stagemanaged by the Pak Jung Hi clique driven to wall internally and externally. It is entirely unjustified to suppress Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), by linking this "incident" with it, he declares.

Asking who is behind the "shooting incident", the author says:

According to the announcement of the south Korean authorities, Mun Se Gwang safely surmounted the dangers he himself ran on six occasions.

He risked the dangers, firstly, when he stole a pistol from the Japanese police; secondly, when he obtained a passport disguised as a Japanese and got a visa at the south Korean "consulate"; thirdly, when even with that pistol he got into an airplane at the Itatsuke airport in Japan; fourthly, when he passed the extremely strict check at the Kimpo airport; fifthly, when he entered the meeting hall carrying the pistol with him and, sixthly, when Mun Se Gwang who had never done a practice in ball firing hit the podium at which Pak Jung Hi was making a speech.

The meeting hall was guarded heavily, and even a bullet-proof podium was prepared in advance. How then could a young man without any "ribbon" or "invitation card" gain free admission to the meeting hall?

To all intents and purposes, it is out of the bounds of possibility that Mun Se Gwang could act single-handed from the very start to finish. Someone was certainly pulling the wires.

The theatre of activity of Mun Se Gwang covered south Korea and Japan. From this it follows that his wirepuller was based in south Korea or in Japan.

Supposing that Mun Se Gwang's backstage wirepuller was based in Japan, it was actually impossible for him to help Mun in his activities in south Korea and act as his guide. It is hardly thinkable that Chongryon or the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" could help Mun Se Gwang in his activity after he set foot in the Kimpo airport.

If any south Korea-based organization had wirepulled Mun behind the scene, it would not have been impossible to spirit a prominent figure to Seoul from Tokyo, either.

Who could then work in the backgrounds of Mun's activity both in south Korea and Japan? The answer is clear.

Who fired the bullet that killed Ryuk Yong Su (wife of Pak Jung Hi)?

Mun Se Gwang fired four bullets in all, including the first one that hit the upper part of his left thigh. According to south Korean press reports, there were four spots that bore the marks of bullets—the podium, the flag, the ceiling and an ordinary seat. According to what was announced in south Korea, Ryuk Yong Su was killed by the third bullet of Mun Se Gwang. Judging from the position from where Mun Se Gwang fired at that time, it was quite possible that all the bullets that hit the podium, the flag and the ceiling were fired by him. If the bullet that killed Ryuk Yong Su was fired by Mun Se Gwang, it must be proved that one of the three bullet marks at least does not belong to him. But no evidence in this favour has been produced so far by the south Korean authorities.

Ryuk Yong Su was sitting some way off the right side of the podium. Then from where the bullet was fired to kill Ryuk Yong Su?

The south Korean investigation authorities should have produced scientifically substantiated data to show from where the bullet was fired and to what direction it flew. It is a unilateral announcement of the south Korean investigation authorities that Ryuk Yong Su was killed by the third bullet fired by Mun Se Gwang.

There is no objective evidence proving it. Mun Se Gwang, it is said, did not understand why the interrogator was wearing a black ribbon on Aug. 17; he was ignorant of the fact that Ryuk Yong Su was hit by a bullet. It is certain that Mun did not fire at Ryuk Yong Su.

There is another puzzle. The south Korean investigation authorities insist that there was not an accomplice of Mun Se Gwang in south Korea despite many evidences proving the contrary. It was confirmed twice that there was another man besides Mun in his room No. 1030 of the "Choson Hotel" where he was quartered, when two girl clerks of the tourist agency telephoned him. They first rang up at 17:00, Aug. 10 and next time at 17:00, Aug. 13. It was a man speaking Korean who took the receiver first each time. Mun replied next. According to the testimony given by Mun's friends in Osaka, he cannot speak Korean at all. He can say "an nyong ha sip ni ka?" in Korean ("How do you do?"). It is now recognized that meals for two persons were served in room No. 1030 on the morning of Aug. 14.

A cigar butt was discovered in Mun's room. It was reported that this was stained with Mun's saliva. As far as I investigated, he usually does not smoke strong tobacco. No one in Japan has ever seen him smoking cigar.

I dare say that there must be an accomplice of Mun Se Gwang in south Korea. How can one say that Pak Jung Hi is not No. 1 suspect?

Many people may think it an "impossibility" for Pak Jung Hi to have stagemanaged a dramatic murder of his wife. But, he is a man who has so far performed too many "impossibilities".

(KNS—KCNA)

"Repeal Revitalized Constitution!" "Transfer Power to the People!"

South Korean People's Struggle Gains Further Impetus

The south Korean student youth and personages of all social strata are waging a vigorous struggle against fascism and for democracy, braving the harsh repression by the man-killer Pak Jung Hi bandits.

According to reports from Seoul, the students of Koryo University are continuing their mass struggle. On October 10 more than 1,000 students of this university gathered at the auditorium and scathingly condemned and exposed the bestial atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters.

At the rally they issued a save-the-nation declaration in the name of the general students council of the university.

They adopted a resolution of a four-point demand which included: "Set free the arrested students and personages!" "End to surveillance over campus!" "Guarantee freedom of speech!" Then they surged on to the campus and staged a demonstration with a streamer reading "Repeal the revitalized constitution!" They waged fierce stone battles five times with puppet policemen blocking the school gate and knocked down ten policemen. They stepped out of the gate and continued their just struggle for a long time.

On the 11th and 12th, too, they put up a fierce struggle.

On the 10th over 2,000 students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul boycotted the classes and held a meeting at the campus in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascistization of school. Students of Seoul University's Commercial College and Methodist Theological College also launched a struggle in opposition to the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist suppression and in demand of democratic freedom and rights.

Students of the Methodist Theological College met again on the 12th and made public a declaration on the situation denouncing the "revitalized" system of dictatorship set up by the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique and their fascist repression.

In the declaration they emphasized that "in south Korea devoid of democratic constitutional order and freedom and human rights, many religionists, intellectuals and students are now kept in confinement", and strongly called for the abrogation of the "revitalized constitution" and the enforcement of a democratic constitution.

Following the meeting, they held a vigorous demonstration chanting the slogan "Release the arrested!"

Earlier, on October 9 more than 20,000 religionists from different parts of south Korea gathered at the playground of Catholic Theological College in Seoul and held a rally in denunciation of the fascist dictatorship of the human-butcher Pak Jung Hi bandits and their brutal suppression of the people.

At the rally they heaped curses on and expressed indignation at the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who rigged up one-man-dictatorship system totally trampling down democracy. They strenuously insisted on: "Transfer the power to the people!" "Guarantee freedoms of speech, school and assembly!" They strongly demanded of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the immediate release of the detained students, personages of all sections and religionists.

After the meeting over 300 religionists staged a sit-in struggle at the campus of this school.

The struggle against fascism and for democracy is gaining further momentum in south Korea.

(KCNA)

A jeep of puppet police is destroyed by students of Koryo University, Seoul

Save-the-Nation Declaration Issued by General Students Council of Koryo University

All the measures taken to suppress the will of the people mean violence and the use of weapons against the masses of the people is also a murderous act.

The true colours of the "revitalized" system under the veil of self-righteousness and deception are being stripped bare everywhere.

As the heretic in the "free camp" and the specimen of downtrodden democracy, the "revitalized" system has brought about international isolation and internal unrest. An end must be put to this system with its horrible record of repression.

We 8,000 students of Koryo University condemn, in the name of the nation, all the intrigues going against the trend of history and declare that we are resolved to shed our blood in the sacred fight for freedom and democracy.

Somalia Greets the 5th Anniversary of the Victory in Revolution

The overthrow of the pro-US reactionary regime and the victory of revolution in Somalia on October 21, 1969 marked an important event which ushered in a new era in the history of the Somali people.

After the revolution the Somali people under the correct leadership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council with Major General Mohammed Siad Barre as its President achieved great successes in their struggle to consolidate the country's independence and build national economy and national culture, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Thanks to the creative labour of the people, cement factories, oil refineries, metal processing factories, light industry factories and many other factories sprang up and the industrial production grew considerably.

Meanwhile, the agricultural cooperation movement has been pushed forward and the irrigation and land reclamation work made headway and thus the output of farm produce is on the steady increase.

Notably, enormous achievements have been made in education and culture through the struggle for "Somalization" in these domains.

After the revolution, the Somali language was proclaimed to be the official language in Somalia and the educational work and the publication of newspapers are done in Somali. Recently the Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council and Government met at a joint session and adopted a decision on the introduction of primary compulsory education.

These successes are a precious fruit of the Somali people's struggle waged with all their energy to build a new society under the slogan of self-reliance and provide an important guarantee for the independent development of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes the fraternal Somali people have gained in the building of a new life by displaying high revolutionary spirit and express firm solidarity with them in their just cause."

The peoples of Korea and Somalia are close comrades-in-arms and brothers linked with the firm bonds of friendship on the common front of struggle against imperialism and for independence. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are developing extensively in all the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The Somali government and people always extend every possible support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the UN and other international arenas.

This greatly inspires our people.

The Korean people heartily hope that greeting the 5th anniversary of the victory in the revolution the Somali people will register fresh successes in their struggle to build a new society.

Song Jong Sik

Presidents of Uganda and Republic of Equatorial Guinea Actively Support Korean People's Struggle for National Reunification

According to a news dispatch from Kampala, Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada met the ambassador of our country to Uganda on October 1. On that occasion, he spoke of the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully. He said:

We oppose the US imperialists who keep their troops stationed in south Korea, interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and obstruct its reunification.

It is my stand and it is also our government's stand that the interference of all foreign troops in the domestic affairs of other countries should be rejected.

We fully support your stand to make foreign troops withdraw from south Korea.

According to a report from Malabo, at his meeting with the ambassador of our country to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on September 18, Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo, President of the REG, referring to the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, said:

The government of Equatorial Guinea considers that for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea the US troops should withdraw from south Korea.

Korea is one. Korea can never be divided in two. We are against division.

(KCNA)

DPRK and Jamaica Establish Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level

Letters were exchanged and joint communique was worked out in Geneva on opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Jamaica.

The agreed joint communique says:

The Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Jamaica reached an agreement on establishing official diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, effective as from October 9, 1974, with a view to promoting mutual understanding and developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

The two sides expressed the firm belief that the agreement would contribute to the consolidation of peace, the strengthening of international cooperation and the development of political, economic and cultural relations beneficial to both sides on the basis of respecting the principles of international law in relations between states.

(KCNA)

Agreement on Economic and Technological Cooperation between Government of DPRK and Provisional National Union Government of Laos Signed

An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional National Union Government of Laos was signed in Pyongyang on October 7.

The agreement was signed by Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, heading the government economic delegation of our country, authorized by the Government of the DPRK and Soth Phetrasi, Minister of Economy and Planning, heading the government economic delegation of Laos, authorized by the Provisional National Union Government of Laos.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Comrade Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Li Ung Gu, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs; and on the Lao side were Soth Phetrasi, Minister of Economy and Planning; Houmphanh Saignasith, Vice-Minister of Public Works and Transportation, and other members of the economic delegation of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos.

(KCNA)

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 chon. No. 13014-474210